

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Athens vs. Sparta: A Greek Showdown

GOVERNMENT	
Why was <b>Athens</b> called a democracy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• every citizen (free males over 18 born in Athens) could take part in government</li><li>• A group of 500 citizens were chosen to be on the Council of 500 that ran the day-to-day business of the government</li><li>• Every citizen could speak at the Assembly, which met every 10 days to debate issues and vote on laws</li></ul>	Why was <b>Sparta</b> called an oligarchy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ruling power was in the hands of a few – the Council of Elders</li><li>• Council of Elders – men who were at least 60 years old, from noble families, and elected for life</li><li>• The Assembly in Sparta had very little power and did not debate issues</li></ul>
Which was better?	<input type="checkbox"/> Athens    Why? <input type="checkbox"/> Sparta
ECONOMY	
How did <b>Athenians</b> get the goods they needed for everyday life? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Athenians traded with other city-states and with several foreign lands to get the goods they needed</li><li>• bought and sold goods at huge marketplaces called <b>agoras</b> (market-place where issues were discussed)</li><li>• developed their own metal coins to make trade easier</li></ul>	How did <b>Spartans</b> get the goods they needed for everyday life? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• relied on farming and conquering other people to get what they needed</li><li>• slaves and non-citizens grew food and made goods since Spartan men served as soldiers</li><li>• did trade, but not much – iron bars used as currency were difficult to use</li></ul>
Which was better?	<input type="checkbox"/> Athens    Why? <input type="checkbox"/> Sparta

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Athens vs. Sparta: A Greek Showdown

EDUCATION	
How did <b>Athenians</b> educate their children? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• boys taught at home until 6 or 7, then school until 14; learned reading writing, arithmetic, literature, sports, and music</li><li>• military training began at 18 for boys, after which wealthy young men would study with private tutors</li><li>• girls did not learn to read or write, but helped their mothers with household tasks; some learned ancient songs and dances for festivals</li></ul>	How did <b>Spartans</b> educate their children? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• boys and girls received military training at age 7, boys lived and trained in barracks</li><li>• boys were taught to be brave soldiers by being learning to deal with difficult and painful situations without complaining</li><li>• At 20, Spartan men were given a test of fitness, military ability, and leadership; passing made them soldiers and citizens of Sparta</li></ul>
Which was better?	<input type="checkbox"/> Athens    Why? <input type="checkbox"/> Sparta
WOMEN AND SLAVES	
How were women and slaves treated in <b>Athens</b> ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women and slaves were not citizens and had fewer rights than free men</li><li>• A few women had jobs, but most women were responsible for raising children and managing the household</li><li>• Slaves did a variety of jobs, some highly skilled and some in harsh conditions, like silver mining.</li></ul>	How were women and slaves treated in <b>Sparta</b> ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women lived the same simple life as men but had many more rights than other Greek women</li><li>• There were more slaves (also called <b>helots</b>) in Sparta than there were citizens, Helots treated harshly because Spartans feared a revolt</li><li>• Helots had some rights and could buy their freedom if they saved enough money</li></ul>
Which was better?	<input type="checkbox"/> Athens    Why? <input type="checkbox"/> Sparta